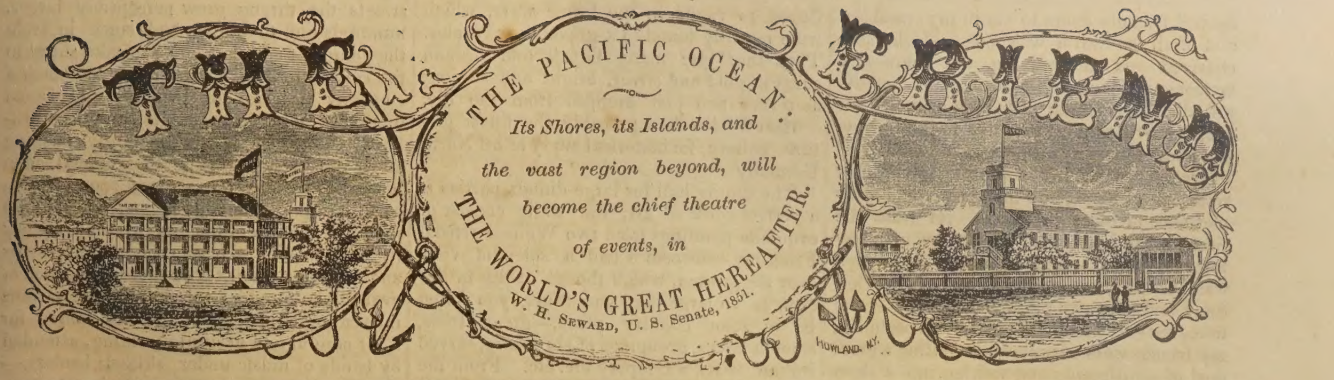
THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Its Shores, its Islands, and
the vast region beyond, will
become the chief theatre
of events, in
THE WORLD'S GREAT HEREAFTER.
W. H. SEWARD, U. S. Senate, 1851.
HONOLULU, H.I.

New Series, No. 8, Vol. 28.} HONOLULU, AUGUST 1, 1879. {Old Series, Vol. 36.

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THE FRIEND.

AUGUST 1, 1879.

Good Kerosene—Bad Whiskey.—The Hawaiian Government will not allow bad kerosene to be sold if imported, hence the frequent re-shipments of inferior kerosene. Now would it not be equally advantageous to the community, to compel those dealing in rum, whiskey and brandy, to sell only brands of the best quality? If reports are true, an article is sold in some of the liquor saloons of Honolulu, which is a compound of the vilest, most maddening and infuriating of ingredients. Why is not this subject one for the police to look into? Shakespeare thus addresses Wine: "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no other name to be known by, let us call thee Devil." If wine has a devil in it, then intoxicating liquor sold in Honolulu is possessed of a "legion of devils," for those drinking it commit murder, larceny, assaults, and crimes not to be mentioned.

Return Borrowed Books. — We have been lately returning borrowed books, so that our conscience is tolerably clear, and hence we call upon those who have any books of "ours" in their possession to return them. We specially desire to see again Dwight's Philology, Willett's Miracles of Christ, Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter, and any others with or without our name on the fly-leaf!

☞ We would acknowledge Books and Papers for distribution from Mrs. Coleman and the Hon. J. Mott Smith.

☞ The sailor condemned to be hung is a native of France, and it was sad to learn that he could not read. The poor fellow, since his incarceration, has been trying to learn to read. He is forty-three years of age. Most heartily we hope his sentence may be commuted for a term of years at hard labor in prison, and while thus confined, that he may learn to read and acquire such other knowledge as may be improving to a sinful, guilty and immortal creature. How forcibly such cases impress one with the inestimable value of good, early training and religious education.

Fort Street School.—It was our privilege to attend the annual examination, and our intention was good to be present at the exhibition, but the crowd would not allow. Most heartily we congratulate parents whose children have been under the instruction of Mr. Atkinson and his able assistants, Miss Ritz, Miss Kinney and Miss Mossman. The school is a credit to the city. We were especially pleased with the classes in History and Spelling. The youth of Honolulu are peculiarly fortunate, enjoying such schools as Punahou and this school in Fort street.

Major Webb.—This gentleman arrived in the last steamer and has passed on to Hilo, expecting to spend some months on the Islands. He is a retired officer of the British Army in India, and having read Miss Bird's Book, he wished to visit a group of islands his country woman had so graphically described. We were happy to hear him remark, after spending a few days in Honolulu, "Miss Bird was right."

☞ We would acknowledge copies of the "Naval Temperance News" and "Monthly Letter" for June, addressed to officers, seamen and marines of the Royal Navy. They were published in Devanport, England, by Miss Agnes E. Weston, who is doing so much for British seamen. The good results of her efforts are apparent among British seamen visiting Honolulu.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 31

A Few Weeks in Scandinavia—No. 10.

FAREWELL TO NORWAY.

After the delightful days on Sogne Fjord but little time remained for further rambles in Norway. In *Bergen* on the western coast, I spent a short time, enjoying this picturesque town, and especially the quaint-fisher-folk, who flock hither on market days. Bergen is situated on a wild bleak coast, but the landward side is rendered beautiful by blooming gardens and verdant hills. Many of the ancient buildings remain, which were used in former times by the German Merchants who formed such a powerful guild here. From Bergen I took steamer, for Hamburg. The voyage lasted two days. We touched at different points on the Norwegian coast, which however as you proceed South, loses the wild grandeur which characterizes it farther North. We stopped for a short time at Stavanger and some hours at Christiansand, a pleasant town. Here I had time to take a delightful walk in the early autumn sunshine on the hills lying back of the town. The sail or steam from the mouth of the Elbe to Hamburg was most delightful—the day perfect in autumn freshness. Soon we found ourselves in the midst of the forests of masts, which border the Hamburg wharfs, and the sound of German words filled the air, and my Scandinavian journey was at an end, i. e., as far as the actual steam, rail and foot-travel was concerned, but to be lived over and over and over again, in pleasant memories. May the richest of blessings rest on these fair lands and may the spirit of peace and prosperity which now reigns here abide forever realizing in its best and holiest sense a golden age for Scandinavia.

HAMBURG.

In Hamburg I found a cordial and delightful welcome awaiting me, in the most beautiful home of our Hawaiian Consul, Herr Weber, who with his amiable and accomplished lady and charming children form a rare and agreeable family circle. I know that I am at the enthusiastic period of my life, and see everything in warm colors, and perhaps to you at a distance, I seem to deal largely in superlatives, but I can truly say, that of all the beautiful homes which have

opened friendly doors to me in my rambles, and of all the warm welcomes, which have charmed and cheered me, the home and welcome in Hamburg, exceeded and surpassed all. Everything had been arranged for me, my writing table prepared in the library, my home letters awaiting me, a footman in livery placed at my disposal. Mr Weber was soon at home, and though we had only met once or twice in Berlin, yet from the first we had been good friends, as in many respects we had similar tastes and ideas. As it was necessary for me to hasten back to Berlin, I had only two or three days to spend here, but every moment nearly was occupied, my friends were very clever in getting a great deal of sight-seeing and visiting into a short time. We walked and drove through the city, so that even in the short time I was there, I saw much of the picturesque old houses of the city—its busy bustling streets, its splendid parks and gardens. One day we made a charming excursion on the shores of the Elbe. We lunched at a famous restaurant, from which there is a superb view over the river on which hundreds of ships and great steamers are constantly sailing. On our return home we frequently alighted from the carriage, to walk through some noble park or visit some beautiful hot-house or garden of friends or acquaintance of theirs, which lie along the Elbe for miles. The family of our Consul is one of the first in Hamburg. His brother is now Burgermeister, the highest position in this somewhat Republican city, and he pointed out to me one splendid residence after another, where some relative lived. Mr Weber introduced me to many gentlemen among them Herr Gossler, Mrs. Weber's father formerly Hawaiian Consul in Hamburg. I met also on the Exchange, Mr Moll, who was many years ago, a merchant in Honolulu..

One evening we dined at the country house of Madame Weber, the mother of my friend, I never felt more honored than in taking this wonderful old lady, 86 years of age, out to dinner. She is one of the most remarkable persons I ever met, retaining to a wonderful degree her brilliancy of intellect, speaking with energy and eloquence on all subjects of Art, Literature, Religion, etc. She is one of the intellectual forces of Hamburg. Mr. Weber's house is like himself, artistic through and through. It seems to have been a dream of his to have a perfect home, and few dreams seem ever to have been more nearly realized. It is full of beauties, you can turn in no direction, but something suggestively beautiful dawns or flashes on you. You take your coffee after dinner in the tropics, in the midst of rare ferns and vines, with a view beyond into an exquisite little hot-house full also of ferns and rich leaved plants. Rich old Italian wood-carvings, dusky with age, filled some of the rooms, even the "bathtub" is artistic, carved white marble from Italy, rare paintings hung on the walls. Mr. Weber has a special fondness for collecting old coins, Greek and Roman, of which he has a fine collection. I was amazed at the new world which he opened to me, in this respect. He has one work on Greek coins which is in 21 volumes. The French collect the facts and the Germans develop the theories from them. We handled coins of the date 200 years before Christ, in vogue in the Punic wars, which were recently found in a grave near Naples. Then there are many Greek and Roman coins in gold and silver, bright and shining as if they had just dropped from the die.

Herr Weber has probably the finest picture gallery, for historical study in all North Germany

The dining hall for large dinner parties is a perfect work of art, the walls consist of exquisite paintings from two Weimar artists. From my bed-room I had a splendid view over the garden, which though it lies in the city, is so large that you think you must be in some country place,—great trees, smooth lawns, groupings of shrubbery, carved Italian seats, a Grapery etc. etc. From the spacious Drawing Rooms there is a splendid view also over the Alster, which here broadens like a lake. But I must not weary you further with hurried details, which can give so little idea of the reality. The Hawaiian Flag floated over us during my stay and very bright, beautiful and home like, it seemed to me. It is a great pleasure to have spent a few days in such an atmosphere, and better than all, to find that all these material treasures have in no way quenched the noble, generous impulses of their owners.

Leaving Hamburg, I reached Berlin September 28. Pleasant as has been all my summer travel, very, very pleasant was it for me to be at home once more, as I have grown so much attached to this German Capital.

———:o:———

THE IMPERIAL GOLDEN WEDDING IN BERLIN.

In letters of gold stands now written in German Annals the record of this most interesting week in which the illustrious Pair, Wilhelm 1st and Augusta, Emperor and Empress of Germany, celebrated, amid the acclamations of a loving and united nation, the anniversary of their fiftieth wedding day. An event of so rare occurrence, as that of a "golden wedding" the crowning of half a century of wedded life, is of itself, in any rank in life and in any land, most singularly impressive and tenderly poetic. So that it becomes an anniversary of national and historic importance when occurring in the united lives of the Sovereigns of one of the most powerful nations in History, and in a land where all the events of home and family life, from earliest infancy to latest age, in palace or peasant's hut, are invested with a beautiful and poetic significance. Hence we find the opening words of the address of the Court-Chaplain pronounced at the marriage service on the 11th of June, especially truthful in their eloquence.

"And the song of praise is awaked. From the banks of the Rhine and Mosel, from whose heights last evening the gleam of joyful fires illumined the land, to the twin-sees of the north, and again to the shores of the Bodin Sea and far over the borders of Germany rises to the Lord of Lords a new song."—

Realizing the warm and sincere interest which many take in the welfare of Germany and her rulers, I have thought a brief outline of the ceremonies attending this unique anniversary might not be uninteresting.—

FESTIVITIES OF THE DAY.

For a day or two preceeding the 11th., the city showed signs of a new life.—In the streets the throng grew perceptibly larger, hundreds and thousands had come in from the country and other cities to take share in the celebrations.—Perhaps never had such a company of heads of Princely and Ducal houses gathered in the capital, and their brilliant equipages were constantly dashing along the avenues. The first official celebration of the day was a grand open air concert on the Dönhoffs Platz, one of the principal squares of the city, at nine o'clock in the morning.—It was a most impressive and imposing affair. The chorus consisted of over fifteen hundred voices from the various musical organizations of the city, famed for their careful and accurate training, attended by bands of music under skilled leaders.—The spacious "Platz" was filled with hundreds and thousands of listeners. The singers filled a huge raised platform. Everything combined to render the concert interesting and impressive. The day was lovely with all the beauty and freshness of mid-June and the charm which the still early morning possesses.—Summer skies arched themselves above the listening thousands and the golden sun shone as if rejoicing in the gladness of the wedding day.—The music was chosen with rare taste and care. Never have I realized more truly the grand and stately music of the old German church chorals, than as sung by this grand choir; it moved one like the wind in "primeval forests." Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" that most inspiring composition was appropriately given as one of the pieces in the programme.

From early morning the avenue "Unter den Linden" was filled with thousands, who desired to catch a glimpse of the Emperor and Empress. Flags and banners and festoons of green gave the city a very holiday appearance. Near noon the Emperor and Empress drove at the head of a procession of princes and potentates,—the Duke of Edinburgh representing the Royal Family of England, and the Grand Duke Alexis that of Russia, from their palace to the Imperial Castle where the ceremony of the "golden wedding" was celebrated.—This took place in the Imperial Chapel, and was confined to the Royal Family, the foreign princes and the higher German officials. The other guests appeared afterwards to present their congratulations. The ceremony is described as most impressive. The address of the Court-Chaplain was most eloquent, and all the circumstances combined to give a peculiarly solemn and earnest character to the scene. At the conclusion of the ceremony a salute of 101 guns announced its completion to the waiting thousands without, and cheer on cheer rent the air. The Emperor and Empress now took their stand in the great "white saloon," for the grand court reception. After the King and Queen of Saxony, with the long and brilliant train of foreign princes, attended by their lords and ladies, the Emperor and Empress received the "corps diplomatique," who passed in line before their Majesties, led by the different ambassadors. It was a brilliant and superb pageant. The Emperor and Empress were radiant with smiles and kindliness. The "Kaiser" stood erect and grandly as if forgetful of his four-score years. The Empress was regally attired

for the occasion, a robe of white satin embroidered with sprays of orange-blossoms, from which swept away a splendid train of cloth of gold or brocade. Near the Emperor stood the Crown-Prince, and at the side of the Empress, her daughter-in-law the Crown-Princess. The latter appeared in public on this day, for the first time since the death of her son, Prince Waldemar. She was attired in the purest white, and wore no ornaments. Her face is still very very sad, and in the midst of the brilliancy and splendour of this joyful day I am sure every one felt a warm and tender sympathy for the princely mother, called to mourn so deep a loss. For hours following there passed a continual line before the Imperial pair, court-officials, corporations, deputations, guilds, etc., etc., offering their congratulations. At length, later in the afternoon, the Imperial carriage appeared drawn by six superb horses, and attended by out riders. From castle to palace a splendid double line of university students formed a *spalier* through which the Imperial carriage passed. After their arrival at their palace, the Emperor and Empress appeared immediately on the balcony fronting the Linden and bowed repeatedly to the throng below, whose acclamations filled the air. It was one of those splendid crowning moments in a nation's history and no German or foreigner present could have witnessed it unmoved. In the evening there was a gala-opera performance, the opera chosen being the "Olympia" of Spontini, which was superbly sung. None but invited guests were present. The Imperial loge was occupied by the Emperor, Empress, their family and guests. I think I have scarcely ever witnessed a more splendidly brilliant sight than that which the Opera house afforded on this evening. The ladies were in full dress and glittering with diamonds, and the gentlemen with few exceptions in uniforms more or less brilliant. Bismarck, Moltke, Mantenffel, Bülou, and other great lights in the German Firmament were present. At night the city was splendidly illuminated. The banks of the Rhine and the adjacent hills were lighted by bonfires, on the left bank from Bingerbruck to Rolandseck, and on the right bank from Eltville to the Seven Hills. The fires were lighted at 9 o'clock and kept burning one hour along the whole distance—sixty miles. The grandeur of this demonstration attracted a large number of strangers to the Rhine Valley. On Thursday it was expected that a grand parade would take place, but owing to the fact that the Emperor of Russia was unable, on account of the illness of his daughter-in-law, to be present, this idea was abandoned. On Thursday followed a grand dinner in the castle, and later in the evening a Court-concert. The music was wonderfully beautiful, the performances being from the first singers of the land. And with this fete closed the celebrations of the golden wedding, which will not be soon forgotten by those who were permitted to take any share in the same. All over the city and land for these days was there rejoicing and plenty. Thousands of the poor were feasted at least for once in their lives to a generous and satisfying repast. All ranks seemed to strive to render kindness to others. Countless telegrams from all parts of the world, brought messages and greetings to the Emperor and Empress, and gifts were bestowed with a loving hand. My time will scarcely permit of my mentioning them, but I would say, *en passant*, that I think none will prove more interesting than the beautiful and unique present from His Majesty King Kalakaua to the Empress, which has just arrived in safety from Honolulu, and will be presented this week to her Imperial and Royal Majesty. Those who have been privileged to see it here, express most warmly their admiration, and their astonishment at the exquisite and artistic workmanship which is displayed in the same. A most graceful and appropriate Royal *aloha* does it bring from Hawaii to Germany. In closing this brief sketch of this most interesting anniversary, I know that I am expressing the feeling of all thoughtful men and women in this land, when I say that it has been a festival full of blessing and rich promise for this great country. The nation has been brought renewedly together, noble and generous, charitable and philanthropic sentiments have been aroused, and I would fondly hope that the memory of these days of joy and thanksgiving celebrated in the golden radiance of summer in this month of blooming roses, may ever hereafter rise as a lasting barrier between all former memories of national unrest and discontent. May God bless the German Fatherland, and give unto rulers and people peace, happiness and prosperity!

A RETROSPECTION.

Amid the pomp and brilliancy of the festival displays of the past few days, involuntarily have my thoughts wandered away over the many long eventful years, of which this fete has been the consummation. Fifty years is a long period of time, and taken from the heart of a century in which almost every hour has given birth to some startling and important disclosure, catastrophe or triumph for the human race, it obtains a singular and impressive suggestiveness. No living sovereign is historically so interesting as the Emperor Wilhelm, he unites in his life the 18th and 19th centuries, has from earliest boyhood lived face to face with the most earnest and momentous political and national questions and movements, which have agitated Europe, and won the field in some of the most decisive battles of all modern history. He has seen the fulfillment and realization of that cherished dream of the statesman and poets of his Fatherland, a United Germany, and after a life filled with the most varied and stirring experiences, he is permitted in the full enjoyment of his faculties, crowned with the dignity of a ripened and beautifully mellowed age, to celebrate amid hymns of peace, a festival of family joy.

In 1829 the Emperor, then Prince Wilhelm, while on his way to Switzerland, met in Weimar, the loved home of Goethe, the Athens of Germany, the Princess Augusta of Sachsen-Weimar, and becomes engaged to her. The marriage followed shortly after in Berlin, June 11th, 1829. How long ago it seems! Goethe the grey-haired old poet, in his Weimar home receives from a friend in Berlin accounts of the wedding festivities. William von Humboldt praises the grace and accomplishments and talents of the young bride, Berlin is en fete, for days, quiet, old-fashioned Berlin, of fifty years ago, so different from the brilliant Imperial capital of to-day. Two children came to brighten the princely home, who in the fulness of their noble and beautiful manhood and womanhood, were conspicious above all others, on the late Golden Wedding day, the crown Prince of Germany, and the Grand Duchess of Baden. As Prince William, as Prince of Prussia, crown Prince, Prince Regent, King, and Emperor, has Wilhelm 1st, in a brave, loyal, and royal manner borne himself, meeting with an undaunted energy and will, the greatest difficulties. It is scarcely possible to realize amid the present almost idolatrous devotion of the German people, that the present Emperor, was forced as Prince, in the dark and stormy days of 1848, to take refuge at the friendly court of of England from the threatened attacks of the Berlin populace. Over no triumphal way strewn with roses has he walked to his present throne, but to use the words of his great chancellor and friend amid the testing experiences of "battles of blood and iron!" There was the Danish war, then the marvelous victories of 1866, with the triumph at Koniggratz, and like a memory of yesterday, do we recall the history of those eventful years 1870 and 1871, beginning with the insult of Benedetti on the promenade at Ems, and culminating in the triumphal proclamation of the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany in the "Salle des Glaces" at Versailles! Only one year ago came the darkness of a great shadow over the land because its Head lay prostrate and wounded by the bullets of the would-be assassin. But all the memories of disaster, of defeat, of bloodshed, were forgotten as the shouts of the people and the chiming of marriage-bells filled the air last Wednesday.

It is an interesting historical fact that Charlemagne, the founder of the German Empire celebrated the same marriage anniversary, which the first Emperor of New Germany has been lately the hero. The only other German Sovereign who lived to see his golden wedding-day was Frederick the Great in 1783. It is no exaggeration to say that this rare event has been celebrated in a truly imperial manner. There was nothing of that superbly pompous and artistic display which characterised the recent wedding festivities of the Emperor and Empress of Austria a few weeks ago in Vienna, on which artists and poets, especally Makart, perhaps the greatest living master of color, lavishly displayed their talents. But there was a grandly dignified, earnest, and loving tone coloring all the celebrations. It was the tribute of a national-family to its parental head. Throughout all Germany, the poor, the sick, the aged, will have reason perhaps for centuries to bless this day. Over all the land have arisen numerous benevolent institutions, asylums, etc., in remembrance of this anniversary, bearing the name "Wilhelm and Augusta." The Imperial clemency was manifested in numerous pardons, and the opening of prison doors was not the least agreeable feature of the day. I cannot forbear to mention one

pleasing souvenier of the week, taking it rather out of the many than the few, which I have at hand. In Nord Hausen a wealthy banker, impelled by the wave of charity which has at this time swept over Germany, had given a large sum to found a house for the aged. He had intended it to be kept a secret, but a relative discovering his purpose in a spirit of emulation insisted in giving a tract of land, in order, as he said that his brother-in-law's undertaking might "rest upon a good basis.!" And yet there are pessimists in our days who think the world is quite hopelessly wrong and selfish! Would it not be well for us all to rejoice that there is so much that is grand and beautiful in the charity and humanity of our century.!

A FEW WORDS IN CLOSING.

I have lately through the kind courtesy of my esteemed friend, Dr. Rodenberg, editor of the "Rundschau," been permitted to see the proof-sheets of an article entitled "The Hawaiian Islands," which will appear in that valuable magazine on the 1st of July. It is from the journal of Dr. Ernst Boehr, who was attached to the Imperial German Corvette Arcona, during her visit to Honolulu in 1875. It is an article written in a most kindly and highly enthusiastic tone. The writer recalls most vividly the memories of his visit there and alludes in the most glowing terms to the cordial hospitality which he experienced, in Honolulu. He says that in his jouruey round the world he no where found a more refined and educated society than in our capital. He revels in the beauty of this little Island city and finds there in combination with a charming natural Paradise, a well organized "political Utopia," all of which is very pleasant for me, to hear in this far land cherishing as I do very lovingly and fondly, my Island birth-right. Dr. Boehr refers especially to the kindness of our genial and musical townsman, Dr. Hoffmann, and to the generous hospitality of our German Consul, Mr. Glade and his charming lady.

Berlin is at present rejoicing in a most successful Industrial Exposition of which I may take occasion to write you hereafter. The German Parliament will probably soon close its session which has been a long and important one. The Treaty between Germany and Samoa has been concluded. The Pacific is attracting more and more the attention of Europe and should the Panama canal be in a few years completed we may hope for grand things for our ocean. My imagination is busy already erecting castles, whose foundations rest on the different islands in the Pacific, and I read new meanings in Seward's prophecy, which I see still heads the FRIEND. It gives me a thrill of pleasure here to know that there is so much of life and vitality still in our Islands. As an Hawaiian whose love for Hawaii grows greater as the years go by, so I send you all, my heartiest, warmest and cheeriest "Aloha."

FRANK WILLIAMS DAMON.

Hawaiian Legation, Berlin, June 18th, 1879.

REPAIRS AND ENLARGEMENT OF FORT ST. CHURCH.—Quite extensive improvements are now going forward, but some time will elapse before the edifice will be ready for occupancy.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LANCASTER, MASS. By Rev. A. P. Marvin. Published by the Town, 1879.

Town histories are among the most popular books of New England. This is no exception. It is a large octavo volume of 800 pages. Lancaster was among the very earliest settled interior towns of Massachusetts, even as early as 1643, only about twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims. Its history embraces facts of deep interest, including the story of the Indian Massacre, by Mrs. Rowlandson, wife of the first Minister. She was among the captives. The author, Mr. Marvin, deserves much credit for the skillful manner in which he has interwoven events relating to the aborigines, early settlers, and the history of the town for more than two and a quarter centuries. In glancing over the pages of this volume, we are pleased and somewhat surprised to find names the same as those of several resident families of Honolulu. Not only in Honolulu, but in Lancaster—the Wilders, the Carters, the Athertons, the Damons, are neighbors, and it is no difficult genealogical and historical task to trace out connecting lines of relationship between old families of Lancaster and the foreign resident families of Honolulu.

Our Island Youth Abroad.

It always affords us much pleasure to make mention of the off-shoots of the American missionaries on the Islands, hence, we take special delight in noting the graduation of John Dielle Blanton, Valedictorian, at Hampden and Sidney College in Virginia. Young Dielle, is a son of Eliza, daughter of the Rev. John Dielle, first Chaplain in Honolulu. Miss Dielle married a gentleman in Virginia. This youth was fitted for the Sophomore Class by his mother, except in Greek, there being no good schools in that part of Virginia, where they resided. He is expected to study for the ministry, after teaching a few years. We copy as follows from the *Farmville Journal*, giving an account of the commencement exercises: "The Valedictory was delivered by Mr. John Dielle Blanton of Cumberland Co., who had taken the First Honor."

In a recent No. of the *Oberlin Weekly News*, we find the following paragraph, relating to Henry M. Castle, the youngest son of the Hon. S. N. Castle, "Mr. Castle delivered a genuine oratoion, characterizing the late Chinese Bill in strong condemnatory terms. He was loudly applauded."

We are pleased to learn that our neighbor Mr. Castle, has gratified his four children, James B, Carrie D, Helen K, and Henry M, pursuing their studies in the U. S., with a summer excursion to Europe, to be absent about 80 days. They sailed from New York on the 29th of June, with the party under Mr. Touejer's superintendence. They are expected to visit England, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany. Most heartily we congratulate the young people, and trust they may return in safety, to renew their studies with zest, ambition and success.

VICE ADMIRAL JAMES C. PROVOST.—Some months since we published a letter from Admiral Prevost. It appears that after going to England he has returned again to the Pacific Coast to look after the Mission on Vancouver's Island, in which he feels a deep interest. Through his influence and planning, Mr. William Duncan was induced, over twenty years ago, to establish a Mission there, which has been remarkably successful. The Admiral thus writes us from San Francisco, under date of June 17th: "I only desire to do the Lord's work, and I believe I am doing it by re-visiting the Christian settlement of Metlaketla, where a faithful and courageous follower of our Lord Jesus has been permitted to do a great work among the Indians on the North Pacific Coast. Our Society—the Church Missionary—has lately sent a Missionary Bishop to those parts, and I am anxious to be present when he arrives, which may be about the end of August. The Bishop of Columbia has divided his Diocese into three portions—Vancouver's Island, Caledonia and New Westminister." Our present limits will not allow a full statement respecting this Mission, but we hope, in our next issue, to give the history and progress of the enterprise.

WILDER FAMILY, IN OLD AND NEW ENGLAND.—The Hon. M. P. Wilder, President of the N. E. Historic, Geneological Society, in his Address at the Annual Meeting, Jan. 1, 1879, remarks as follows:

"I would state that until recently I had made no thorough research in regard to my own ancestry beyond the landing of Mrs. Martha Wilder at Hingham, in 1638; but I am now enabled, in the Book of Wilders, just published by the Rev. Moses H. Wilder, our corresponding member, to trace my genealogy directly back nearly four hundred years, to Nicholas Wilder, a military chieftain, who fought in the famous battle of Bosworth under the Earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry VII, and to whom that monarch gave, as a token of favor, a landed estate and a coat-of-arms, which are still in possession of the Wilders in the County of Berks, England, the present rector of Sulham, the Rev. John Wilder, D. D., being the fourth of this line who has sustained that office.

GOUGH IN ENGLAND.—In one of his late addresses in England, Mr. Gough, the Apostle of Temperance, referred to his early life and to the fact that he was a book-binder, and worked at his trade in Worcester, Mass., in 1842. During the previous year, 1841, we were often in Worcester, and distinctly remember having a certain book bound that we now have in our library! Mr. Gough was the binder, because when on our visit to the United States in 1869, we listened to an address of Mr. Gough's, and was introduced to him as coming from the Sandwich Islands, when he replied: "It was for you that I bound a book in 1841, and I heard that you went to Honolulu as a missionary." We merely add, that Mr. Gough is not only a most eloquent orator, but "an excellent book-binder."

LOOKOUT FOR YOUR POSTAGE.—By mail letters are received marked 'short postage,' and which would not have been received but for the generosity of a certain official attached to the New York City Post-office. One of our American correspondents thus writes us: "Yesterday I had the disappointment of having my letter to you returned from the "Dead Letter Office." I took it to the office where it had been mailed and found the postage all right, but after passing the Boston Post-office, it was intercepted at the New York Office. *It barely tipped the beam, and I am informed that the New York Office will not allow a foreign letter to pass if it raises the beam in the least degree, when the letter is thrown upon the scale.*"

☞ "I have been a member of your church for thirty years," said an elderly Christian to his pastor, "and when I was laid by with sickness for a week or two only one or two came to visit me. I was shamefully neglected." "My friend," said the pastor, "in all those thirty years how many sick have you visited?" "Oh," he replied, "it never struck me in that light. I thought only of the relation of others to me, and not of my relation to them."—*Boston Christian Register.*

Rev. E. B. Tuthill has been compelled, on account of his health, to leave Martinez, and had gone with his family to Colorado Springs, Colorado. We are sure his very many friends unite with us in the hope that he may speedily be restored to health, and able to resume his loved work.

Information Wanted.

Respecting a man by the name of Church, supposed to be a resident on these islands He is a native of East Haddam, Ct. where his friends now reside, and they would be glad to learn the place of his residence and Post-office address. He is about 50 years old. Any information will be gladly received by the Editor or Rev. S. McCall, East Haddam, Ct.

NANAIMO, B. C., June 7th, 1879.

REV. S. C. DAMON, DEAR SIR—Will you please inquire through your paper for a man by the name of Joseph Fudge, a glass blower. He has been on the islands for a number of years, and his friends have lost all trace of him. Any information you can obtain will be thankfully received by his friends. Please direct to J. E. Jenkins, Nanaimo, B. C.

Yours truly, F. W. JORDAN, Bark Marmion.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

June 29—Am bktne J A Falkinburg, Hubbard, 11 days from Portland, O,
29—Am sch R H Ramsdell, Wendt, 15 days from Humbolt en route for Kapaa Kauai
30—Am wk bk Vigilant, Smithers, from New Bedford clean
July 1—Am bktne Amelia, Foyle, from Port Gamble via S F 13 days
4—Am bktne Monitor, Emerson, from Humboldt.
5—French bk Alphonsine Zelie, Lebeaupin, 13 days fm San Francisco
6—Am bk Cyane, Hanson, 13 days from S F
7—Am topsail sch Loleta, Dexter, from Ounalaska
7—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, from Sydney
10—Am topsail sch W H Meyer, Brown, 15 days fm S F
12—Am bgtne T W Lucas, Wentworth, from Port Gamble, via Honuapo Hawaii
12—Haw schr Malolo, 13 days from Port Gamble
13—Am sch Claus Spreckels, from S F via Kahului
14—P M S S Zealandia, Chevalier, from San Francisco
16—Am bk Camden, Robinson, 21 dys from Port Townsend
18—Raiatea sch Vivid, English, 11 dys fm Fanning's Is
22—Brit bk Dovenby, Penny, 136 days from Glasgow
27—German bk Malvina, Kluge, from Whampoa.
28—Haw bk Kalakaua, Jenks, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

June 28— Am bktne Catherine Sudden, Ingalls, for Port Gamble
28—Am bktne Jos Perkins, Johnson, for Port Gamble
28—Am topsail schr Eustace, Bice, for San Francisco
28—Brit ship Gleniffer, Cumming, Port Gamble
28—Haw bgtne Pomare, Gooding, for Ookala Hawaii
July 1—Am schr B H Ramsdell, Wendt, for Kapaa Kauai
1—Am schr American Girl, Backus, for Port Townsend
1—German S S Cassandra, Langer, for Hongkong
2—Am bktne Eureka, Nordberg, for Port Townsend
7—Am bk Rainier, Wulff, for Port Gamble
7—Bolivian bk Surprise, Curtis for Port Gamble
8—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, for S F
8—Am bk D C Murray, Norris, for San Francisco
8—Am wh bark Vigilant, Smithers, for Arctic
12—Am bktne Ella, Brown, San Francisco
13—Am bktne T W Lucas, Wentworth, for Puget Sound
13—Am bktne Monitor, for Humboldt
14—Am bktne Amelia, Foye, for Port Townsemd
15—P M S S Zealandia, Chevalier ,for Sydney
16—Am ship Republic, Holmes, for San Francisco
17—Haw bk Lilia, O'Brien, for San Francisco
22—Am sch Claus Sreckels, Von Schmidt, for S F
23—Am bktne J A Falkinburg, Hubbard, Portland, O
26—Am schr W H Meyer, Brown, for San Francisco.
28—Am bk Camden, Robinson, for Port Gamble.
29—Raiatea schr Vivid, English, for Fanning's Island.

PASSENGERS.

From Astoria, O, per J A Falkinburg, June 30—N O Murphy, Josephine Murphy, D C Schill, Capt King, Way Lechong

From Port Townsend, per Amelia, July 1—Kate Cheasty, Ellen Cheasty.

For San Francisco, per Eustace, June 28—T Jones, F Corwin, A Meyers, H S Lord, H Douglass, R Shunett, and 2 Chinese.

For Port Townsend, per American Girl, July 1—G R Bean

From Cape De Verde Islands, per Vigilant, June 30—J Pencers

From San Francisco, per Ella, June 27—Mrs Flynn and 2 children, Miss Nettie Weed, J White, Geo Garston, Jas Hart, F M Fisher, Otto Von Waterleben, Douglas Berry, and 12 Chinese.

From San Francisco—Per Alphonsine Zelie, July 7—A S Martin, John Merrin, Frank Costa, W Hildreck, and 5 Chinese

From San Francisco—Per W H Meyer, July 10—R Hartford Pierce Williams, E C Winston, D Hogan, H S Renton, C A Gamoue, and 24 Chinese.

From San Francisco—Per Cyane, July 7—P J McDonald, J Connolly, John Hickey. Issac Shaw, E P Hifferman, W W Anderson, W Clark, S L Jewel, J Hovey, John Mitchell, T Manning, D Cunningham, J Victory, Miss Mary Simmons, and 11 Chinese.

From Sydney—Per City of Sydney, July 7—J H Coleman, John Bevan, and 61 passengers in transitu.

For San Francisco—Per City of Sydney, July 8—Miss C Smith, J G Fair, J G Fair, jnr., Dick Dey, J C Glade, wife and child, E P Adams, J M Comly, Irving Q Tewksbury, T H Davies, wife and 2 children, G W Townsend, and wife, Mr. Pearson, E Bowles, S M Molen, wife and child, R J Grieve, Jas Smith, G Newman, wife and child, Mrs M L Williams, J H Norton, A M Renney, T Searey, R Boyce, A W Richardson, James Irving, Thomas Rotter, J Keho, Mrs Bolte, John O Harve, E Phillips, John Clemens, and wife, J H Styles, Ah Choy.

For San Francisco—Per D C Murray, July 8—Capt. H Closson, Charles Booth.

For San Francisco, per Ella, July 12—John Evans, George Scorgili, Jonn Bishop.

For Port Townsend, per Amelia, July 14—Misses E R Chesty

For Sydney, per Zealandia, July 14—D McCallum, Mr Honey.

From San Francisco—Per Zealandia, July 14—E Webb, S Selig, S L Lewis, Mrs H J Agnew, J P Phillips, wife and family, Miss M Baldwin, A W Pierce, W R Castle, Miss Emma Clark, D L S Thompson, Miss Nellie Holbrook, Mr Simms, Mr Bock, Mr Weed, C B Wells and wife, J Woods, Miss Dickson, Miss Dickson, J M Thompson, Mrs Z D Young, Miss S Young, Mrs L Weaver, J P Cook, Mrs Cook and child, Mrs R C Kelley, C R Bishop, 22 Europeans and 120 Chinese in the steerage. In transit 65 saloon and 42 steerage.

From Port Gamble, per Camden, July 16—J D Spencer, Sam Mann.

From Fannings Island, per Vivid, July 19—A J Houlder, A Houlder, T Thrum, J B Holland, Sam & wife.

For Portland Oregon, per J A Falkinburg, July 23—E Kistler, D C Shell.

For San Francisco, per Claus Spreckles, July 22—Chris Hesse, Claus Diersen, William Mann, John Hall.

MARRIED.

COLBURN—NEVILLE—In this city, on Saturday, July 5, by the Rev. A. Mackintosh, MARCUS REXFORD COLBURN to Miss ELIZABETH ALICE NEVILLE, both of Honolulu. [Liverpool papers please copy.]

SMITH—KAMAI—At Waikele, Ewa, Oahu; on Sunday July 13th, 1879, by S. K. Kauhane, GEORGE W. SMITH to ADDIE KAMAI.

HYMAN—FRANKEL—At the residence of M. Louisson. Esq., in this city, on the 22d inst., by acting Rabbi Ely Peck, Mr. JOSEPH HYMAN to Miss BELLE FRANKEL, all of Honolulu.

DIED.

MCGUIRE—In this city, July 3d, HENRY COTTRELL, infant child of Jas W and Mary McGuire; aged 4 months and five days

JONES—In this city, July 3d, M M Kumuokalani, youngest daughter of Judge W CLAUDE and MAEMAE JONES, aged 4 years and 7 months. An infant in years, but singularly mature in intellect.

BINDT—At Hanalei, Kauai, July 5th, of typhoid fever, JULIE, daughter of Frank Bindt, Esq., of Koloa, Kauai, aged 12 years.

BUCHANAN—At Melbourne, Australia, May 19, 1879, of diptheria, GERTRUDE, aged 22 years, the eldest daughter of W R BUCHANAN of Honolulu.

BARRY—At Waipio, Hamakua, June 30, of general debility, BERNARD BARRY, aged 73, a native of Ireland and an American citizen by adoption. For the last thirty years he was employed as a cooper on whalers sailing from Honolulu, was honest and trustworthy, which, with the charactistic good humor of his race made "Old Barney," as he was familiarly known, a favorite with skippers and others. Peace to his ashes!

SYLVA—In this city, at the Catholic Boarding School, July 6th, of typhoid fever, MARY ANN, only daughter of Antone and Hana Sylva of Waikapu, Maui, aged 16 years 11 months and 16 days.

ASEU.—In this city, July 9th., Moakeawe, wife of L. Aseu, aged 22 years.

FENZE.—At the Queen's Hospital, on the 15th July, of consumption, JOHN ADAM FENZE, aged 28, a native of London, England.

JOHNSTON.—At the Queen's Hospital, on the 16th July, of consumption, JAMES S. JOHNSTON, aged 31, a native of Wilmington, Pa., U. S. A. The deceased was formerly an engineer on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R., and Texas and Pacific R. R. Pennsylvania papers please copy.

MCCONNELL—At his residence in this city, July 24th, after a lingering illness from cancer of the stomach, GEORGE H. MCCONNELL, a native of Canada, aged 60 years and 23 days.

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Grace and Truth, by Dr W P Mackay.
Dorothea Trudel, or the Prayer of Faith, translated from the German.
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[From the P. C. Advertiser, July 12, 1879.]

The Queen's Hospital.

Report of Treasurer.

As required by the first Article of the Charter of the Queen's Hospital, the Treasurer makes the following report, showing the source and amount of receipts, and the character and amount of expenditures, during the two years ending on this date; and also the total receipts and disbursements from the establishment of the Institution to the present date, a period of twenty years.

Receipts.

May 31, '77—By balance cash in bank		$ 279 29
1879—From pay patients, for the 6 months ending Mar. 30, '77...$1,556 87		
From pay patients, for the 6 months ending May 31, '78....$1,722 52		
From pay patients, for the 6 months ending Mar. 30, '78..$2,077 15		
From pay patients, for the 6 months ending May 31, '78....$2,456 28		
	$ 7,812 82	
By receipts from Haw. treasury, Hawaiian seamen and passenger taxes for the 6 mos. ending Mar. 30, 1877.....$2,996 40		
For the period ending Mar. 30, '78..$3,624 52		
For the period ending Sept. 30, '78..$3,546 50		
For the period ending Mar. 30, '79..$5,565 44		
	$15,732 86	
By receipts from the Interior Department acc't appropriation aid in support, for 6 mos. to Sept. 30, 1877 .....$5,250 00		
To March 31, 1878 .....$3,500 00		
To Novem. 30, 1878 .....$5,332 34		
	$14,082 34	
Donations—His Ex'cy J M Comly.....$6 00		
F A Solomon...$25 00		
	$ 31 00	
Legacy Fund—Gov't appropriation for this account to cover amt. of bequests realized to date.....$1,500 00		
From estate H Prendergast.....$150 00		
	$ 1,650 00	
Amount received for interest on Legacy Fund.....	$ 52 50	
By returned duties on teas purchased..$9 12		
By sales of empty demijohns..... ....$16 15		
By sales of salmon condemned.....$5 15		
By sales of charcoal condemned.....$7 25		
	$ 37 67	
		$39,399 19
		$39,668 48

Disbursements.

June 1879—To amount paid physician's salary 24 months.....$	3,000 00
To amount paid salary of purveyor and wages of servants.....	6,435 00
To amount paid for provisions, medicines, furniture, bedding, lights, fuel, coffins, washing, etc..	21,532 27
To amount paid repairs to buildings and labor.....	637 91
To amount paid insurance against fire, $15,000; premium for 1 year..	242 70
To amount paid gas machine, $480, piping and fitting per contract, $230.....	710 00
To amount invested in Hawaiian Government bonds to initiate "the Legacy Fund".....	1,500 00
	$34,057 88
To balance cash in bank.....	$5,620 60

May 31, 1879—By balance cash in bank.....$5,620 60	
Total payments for the twenty years.....	$234,336 42
Balance cash in bank.....	5,620 60
Total receipts.....	$239,957 02

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN H. PATY,
Treasurer of the Queen's Hospital.
Honolulu July 2d, 1879.

The Secretary read his bi-ennial report to the Society, which is full of interesting information, and proves that the Queen's Hospital is efficiently carried on and increasing in usefulness.

The report deserves the careful perusal of our readers, and we print it therefore in full.

Bi-ennial Report of the Secretary.

Honolulu, July, 1st, 1879.

To the Members of the Queen's Hospital.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit to you a short report in regard to the condition of the Hospital to-day and its operations during the bi-ennial period just closed.

It is with satisfaction and pleasure that we may look back upon the last two years of hospital work, and I trust that our statistics will prove that we have not been neglectful of the duties devolving upon us as a hospital society. The influence of the institution has taken larger grounds, and while the native of these Islands enjoys the same welcome and kindly treatment within our Hospital walls as heretofore without money or price, the foreigner also who has made these Islands his home or who lands on these shores in a sick condition, has an opportunity to benefit by our hospital provisions at a moderate charge. All this clearly proves that the Queen's Hospital has become a necessity and that it has grown into our island life as a part and parcel of it, as it were, sorely missed indeed, if we were deprived of it. I feel confident therefore that the intentions which our late Sovereign Kamehameha IV, and his Queen had in the establishment of the Hospital have been fully realised and that that Institution is the most lasting memorial gift which the Dynasty of the Kamehameha's could have left to their people.

I beg to offer a few statistics illustrative of our hospital work during the bi-ennial period now closing:

During that term 934 persons have been received as indoor patients of the Hospital, of whom 604 were Hawaiians, and 330 foreigners, and 971 persons were treated as outdoor patients, while the sum of $34,057.88 has been expended for the requirements of the Hospital during that time. The number of deaths were 97, which is a trifle above 10 per cent., and proves to be a moderate proportion in comparison with similar institutions in other countries.

The receipts of the Hospital from the Hospital Tax and from foreign patients have been quite large, *i. e.* $15,732.86, and $7,812.82, respectively, and in providing for the requirements of the Institution for the future it would be unwise to take these figures as a standard. The great influx of Chinese laborers during these two years, subject to Hospital Tax, cannot possibly continue for a length of time, and if the number of foreign patients of the Hospital should still increase, the accomodations for them will have to be enlarged very soon and at no small cost. This subject is just now under consideration by the Board of Trustees . . . These remarks suggest themselves in connection with the next Legislative appropriations for the Queen's Hospital, and it is well to state here that these appropriations are used by the Board of Trustees only so far as they are required for the efficient carrying on of the Hospital and no more. The present appropriation has not been drawn since Nov. 30, 1878.

The Physician and Purveyor of the Hospital deserve the commendation of your Honorable Body and of the community at large for their efficient services rendered in their respective departments, and as the work of the physician has of late greatly increased, your Board of Trustees have concluded to appoint an assistant physician for professional consultation and attendance at all times when required.

The scrupulous cleanliness of the Hospital buildings, their comparative freeness from bad air, the handsome and carefully kept garden surroundings, all this has been a peculiarity of this Institution for years past and needs no further comment. But it is a satisfaction to all to know that the Hospital retains this condition of things in every particular, and that visiting physicians from abroad take favorable notice of it.

In looking over the list of names of those who have been instrumental in the establishment of the Queen's Hospital twenty years ago, it is said to contemplate how many of them have been taken away by death, and how many more are now dwelling in distant lands. From time to time their ranks have been partially filled by new and worthy members, but nevertheless the thought suggests itself that the names of many more of our fellow-residents do not as yet appear on the list of Life members of the Queen's Hospital, who ought to be there. I may be permitted therefore in closing my report to remind them that the Queen's Hospital needs and is worthy of all the intelligent support and co-operation which this community can give it, and that it solicits this at the hands of its friends and wellwishers.

Respectfully submitted,
F. A. Schaefer, Secretary.

Yosemite S. S. Assembly.

Editor Friend:—How it seems, across the sea, I hardly know; but, right here on the spot, the S. S. Assembly, and the erection and dedication of the "Yosemite Union Chapel," are events of no little interest. Presuming, however, that these matters may be of sufficient importance to warrant your attention, especially as they have transpired in this famous locality, I am constrained to send this communication. It will, at least, have the merit of coming direct from original sources.

The plans laid, two years ago in Oakland, at the suggestion of Dr. Vincent, have been most successfully accomplished. Three weeks anterior to the time appointed for the convention, the first lumber for the chapel arrived in the valley, and the building was enclosed, seated and ready for use just before the time mentioned in the programme for the opening exercises of the Assembly. A fine bell, the generous gift of H. W. Bacon of San Francisco, reached the site of the chapel half an hour before the first Vesper Service and was temporarily hung. Silver-tongued it proved to be, and attuned to the harmonious voices of the valley. The chapel is 55x26, its site is just under Sentinel Rock, it is of gothic architecture and surmounted with a slender, graceful spire. At 11 a. m. Sunday, June 8th, the dedication occurred. Dr. Guard of Oakland delivered the discourse, and the prayer of consecration was offered by Joseph Cook of Boston.

The sermon was eloquent and scholarly, the prayer, a marvel of conciseness, beauty and power. The decorations of the pulpit were rhododendrons and azalias, fresh and fragrant, from beneath the beetling brow of El Capitan, and from near the foot of Vernal Falls. Such incense as they exhaled to the roof of this petite place of prayer! Depending from every coigne of vantage in that roof, and draping the chandeliers, was the olive-green mistletoe; while all around the sides were blooming shrubs and flowers with forms and tints unfamiliar to your readers, and nameless, save in recent botanical nomenclature. All things, on this occasion, seemed conspiring to bless this offering from the Sunday school children of California.

During the week, the great Boston Biologist delivered his celebrated lecture, "Certainties in religion," and a sermon, "The Ominipresence of God." His themes, his rhetoric and elocution — everything about the man, including his physique—is massive, imposing. He brings his scientific method "to bear upon the current issues of the day in California. In accepting for the Chapel Desk, an elegant Bible, he made a dash at the new Constitution, and in behalf of his special proteges—the "Pilgrims from the Yellow Sea." His genius is ever on the alert to grasp, his mind to elaborate, and his tongue to emphasize the relations of humanity—frequently without discretion, but never tamely.

Dr. Vincent and Rev. Mr. Peltz vary largely from the paths—strait and narrow—of primitive Christian culture, in their training of the Sabbath School worker. He must not only be pious, but profund — erudite in many directions. Literature and science and art, now-a-days, are allied to the oracles of God. Esthetic culture is not discarded, and familiarity with the sublimities of Nature is encouraged. Hence John Muir's loving rehearsal of the "testimony of the rocks," has been a prominent feature in the curriculum of the Assemby. He gave one open and upper air lecture on Glacier Point before 200 enthusiastic listeners, and filled the role of guide, philosopher and friend to any troupe of trampers having enough scientific zeal to scale Inspiration Points, and he says, and shows, "there's a good many of 'em." Muir is a hot adherent to the *frigid theory*. The glacier, he stoutly declares, *made* Yosemite. He totally dissents from Prof. Whitney's theory of "local subsidence," and contemptuously denies his assertion that Yosemite is an "exceptional creation;" affirming that there are

among the Sierras four similar "Great Gaps." The only geological peculiarity of this one being that it is of the "5th Power." Thus antipodal are the Doctors of Science. Who, by the strictest search of Nature's blurred records can find out the last secrets of geology and decide?

The days passed delightfully, alternating between excursions, lectures and training lessons for Sabbath school work. Great unity of purpose characterized the members of the assembly. No sectarian differences obtruded themselves. Only by chance, indeed, did denominational preferences become known.

Sabbath evening, June 15th, the session closed with many words of congratulation and farewell; and, ere this reaches you, the assembly will have met again under the famed cypresses of Monterey.

J. A. BREWSTER.

Yosemite, June 16, 1879.

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Rob't Dunn, M. A., Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

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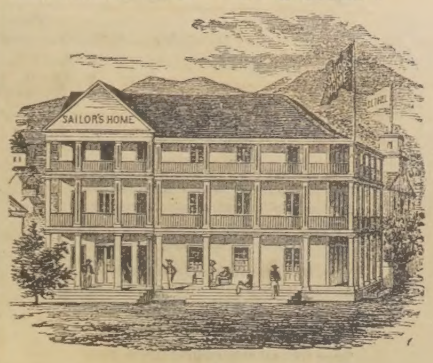

ED. DUNSCOMBE,
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Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Resurrection.

BY E. CORWIN, D. D.

Lo! in the valley, lie the hosts of slain:
The ranks all silent, of once warring men;
But not a breath, o'er the valley of death,
Breathes life again

Who, who shall waken, from the dew of death,
And fill those heroes with immortal breath?
O'er the vale of death, not a vital breath,
Awakes the slain.

Thou who art able endless life to give,
Hope of the hopeless, did the lifeless live.
For not a breath, o'er the valley of death,
Brings life to men.

Oh, wondrous vision, breaking on mine eyes!
I see the army of the dead arise.
For a vital breath, o'er the vale of death,
Awakes the slain.

—*Jacksonville, Ill.*

The Silent Tower.

BY GEO. W. BUNGAY.

"Dr. John Hall's people refrained from hanging a bell in the tower of their church, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, and would not even suffer the clock to strike, lest the patients in St. Luke's Hospital, opposite should be disturbed."—*Christian Union.*

It rises in silence and splendor,
In the light of the smiling day;
The lesson is touching and tender
To sufferers over the way.

It points to the bells that are ringing
In heaven, unheard here below;
Where the choir celestial is singing,
Near the throne that is whiter than snow.

The music of silence is sweeter
Than the ringing of bells in towers;
It chords with the cadence whose meter
Is sweet as the wind-harp in flowers.

By the couches whose patients are sleeping,
And dreaming of visions above,
Two angels their vigils are keeping,
One is Mercy, the other is Love.

Not even the clock that's revealing
The passing away of the hour,
Can disturb, with dolorous pealing—
Since Love struck it dumb in the tower.

At the last meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Homer and his literary productions were discussed at length, and it may be truly said, to the benefit of all who were present. The written essays of the Rev. S. C. Damon, Dr. J. M. Whitney and William Bowen awakened general interest and discussion.

The new plan of appointing a *number* to canvass a given subject instead of cumbering any *one* individual with the same, has worked very well so far.

The subject assigned for next meeting is, "The Future of the Chinese Empire"—a question so closely connected with the future of our own little Kingdom, as to merit the most careful consideration of all interested in Hawaii nei's hereafter.

"It was all Drink."—By the late decision of the Supreme Court and a Jury, the sailor John Brown, who was found guilty of killing his shipmate in a drunken encounter, has been sentenced to be hung in the month of November. We are glad to learn that the Jury, while condemning him as guilty of murder in the first degree, recommended the unfortunate man to mercy. We are also glad to learn that a petition is circulating in the prisoner's behalf, who asserts that he had no malice against his shipmate, and did not premeditate the deed, but that it was deed, purely the effects of "drink," or as the poor fellow expressed it, when asked how he came to kill his shipmate, "it was all drink." It was a case similar to that of the Spaniard who killed his friend some years ago, near Ewa, and who is now serving out his long term of imprisonment commuted in the place of hanging. Cases of this nature show the base and degrading habit of strong drink. But why, the question may be asked, are such men any more guilty than other notorious drunkards, who destroy their reason and by the use of strong drink, madden their brain? We do not know that they are, hence is not every drunkard, for the time being a moral monster, who is liable to commit crimes, which consign the perpetrators to the gallows? This whole matter of making, selling and drinking intoxicating liquors is fraught with guilt, degradation and misery. Those carrying on the traffic come in for their share of the guilt. We fully believe the time is coming, when making and selling intoxicating liquors, if allowed to go on, will be viewed as the very basest, vilest and guiltiest of all human employments. We think, however, that public sentiment will not allow the manufacture and sale to be carried on. The statistics of pauperism, vagrancy, crime and other evils, stamp this whole subject with the severest condemnation. It is becoming too enormous a curse to be tolerated by civilized communities, not to speak of Christian communities.

The following is the sentence of John Brown, (convicted of murder), passed by the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands on the 21st of July:

The prisoner, John Brown, came up for sentence, and Chief Justice Harris addressed him as follows:

John Brown, you have been accused of the murder of your shipmate, John Frederick, and a jury, drawn from the foreign residents of this city, have returned a verdict of guilty against you. There cannot be a shadow of doubt that Frederick came to his death by a wound inflicted by you on the night of the 31st day of May last, and that you inflicted that wound without any provocation whatever. You have said that you were so drunk on the night in question that you did not know what took place. But the evidence showed that though you had been drinking that you were not senselessly drunk, or even in that condition, which indicated to those who were witnesses to the stabbing that you were drunk in any sense, except so far as being somewhat under the influence of liquor.

The evidence and the circumstances would tend to show that liquor had not taken away your senses in any way whatsoever, but only excited your evil passions. There is scarcely any doubt that liquor had disturbed your mind, so that you did the act under the influence of it, but there can be but little doubt that you were entirely concious of what you were doing, concious of the assault and concious of its effects on yourself after it was done. Drunkenness is no excuse for crime, even if it were proved; and the jury were instructed to take all the circumstances of your case into consideration, and having doubtlessly done so, they have returned a verdict of guilty, with which I am bound to say, the whole Court concurs. The jury have recommended you to the mercy of His Majesty the King, and we shall not fail to transmit their recommendation, though what effect it may have I can possibly form no opinion.

I earnestly recommend you now to occupy your time in reflecting upon your past errors, and urge upon you the repentance for errors, and crimes.

John Brown, listen to the sentence of the law. The sentence of the Court is: "That you, John Brown, be taken hence to the prison on the Island of Oahu, and that you be kept there in close confinement until the second Friday in November next ensuing, and on the said second Friday in November, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and twelve at noon *you be hung by the neck* within the walls of the said prison until you are dead. And may God have mercy upon your soul."

American Missionaries.—In a recent address at Arbroath, Scotland, Hon. Wm. E. Baxter, member of Parliament, said: "Wherever I traveled four years ago in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asiatic and European Turkey, I found that men of all nationalities and creeds, of all opinions on the Eastern question, and other questions as well, emphatically and unanimously gave evidence that the colleges, schools, churches, and other institutions conducted in the most business-like manner, with most conspicuous ability, with a remarkable freedom from all sectarian or religious narrowness, by American gentlemen, were doing more for the civilization and elevation of the ignorant masses in the East than any other agency whatever.

A Risky Voyage Across the Atlantic—Washington, D. C., June 13.—Mr. Heap, who is in charge of the United States delegation at Constantinople, in a dispatch to the department of state announces the arrival at that port of Jas. T. Clark and Francis H. Bacon in the Dorian, a boat of only two tons, from Boston. A voyage across the Atlantic in so small a vessel excited great wonder in Constantinople. They encountered a severe storm, in which Clark nearly lost his life. Their skiff and some other articles were washed overboard in the gale. Heap furnished them the necessary papers to protect them in the Turkish and Greek dominions.

A Present for President Hayes—London, June 14.—The old Arctic exploring ship *Resolute*, which formed a part of the Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850, is about to be broken up at Chatham dockyard. Ornaments and handsome pieces of furniture have been made from the timbers, which the Admiralty intend to present to the President of the United States as a souvenir of the occasion when the *Resolute* was found by American whalers, and the United States had her repaired and refitted, and presented her to the British Admiralty.